

of mold. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 1, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2894. Adulteration of mineral salts solution. U. S. v. 1 Barrel * * *
(F. D. C. No. 27434. Sample No. 53494-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 27, 1949, Middle District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 23, 1949, from Bay Springs, Miss.

PRODUCT: 1 25-gallon barrel of *mineral salts solution* at Montgomery, Ala. Examination showed that the product was a water solution of ferric sulfate and was contaminated with mold.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance by reason of the presence of mold. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 22, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2895. Adulteration and misbranding of Heintzelman's Famous Swedish Elixir Of Life (Formula No. 1620). U. S. v. 2 Drums, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27844. Sample Nos. 13807-K, 13808-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 16, 1949, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 17, 1948, and June 24, 1949, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: *Heintzelman's Famous Swedish Elixir Of Life (Formula No. 1620)*. 2 drums and 37 retail cartons at Philadelphia, Pa., in possession of Heintzelman's Pharmacy, Inc., together with a number of circulars entitled "Dr. Heintzelman's Famous Swedish Elixir Of Life." The 37 retail cartons were prepared by repacking a portion of the product contained in the drums. Analysis showed that the product in the drums and cartons was a coarsely ground mixture of plant parts, including aloe, agaric, myrrh, gentian, galangal, rhubarb, American saffron, and laurel.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the portion of the article contained in the retail cartons consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. This portion was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a) certain statements in the labeling of the article in the drums and cartons, namely, on the carton label and in the circulars, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of bilious and gastric attacks, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, hypochondria, gout, yellow jaundice, headache, and various forms of nervous and rheumatic complaints; that daily use of the article would establish a long and healthy life, invigorate the body and mind, and give relief to all nervous and rheumatic complaints; that it would cleanse the stomach and liver, increase the appetite, promote digestion, and remove all colic and bilious affections; and that it was an effective remedy for worms in children and adults and for hysterical affections of women and women's complaints. The article was not effective in the treatment of the conditions or for the purposes stated and applied. The